United Nations S/2016/380

Security Council

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Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this context, the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

Recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2175 (2014) and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian personnel, resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), 1894 (2009) and 2222 (2015) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005) relating to the establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict, and resolution 1998 (2011) on attacks against schools and/or hospitals, as well as relevant statements of its President related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and to the protection of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 70/104 entitled Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, 70/106 entitled Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, and 69/132 entitled Global health and foreign policy,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005, as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law concerned with the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and the

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obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances,

Recalling the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and its Optional Protocol,

Recognizing the particular challenges faced by humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties and medical personnel and *reaffirming* that all humanitarian personnel are entitled to respect and protection under international humanitarian law,

Stressing that identification of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities may enhance their protection, and in this regard, *recalling* also the obligations, in situations of armed conflict, pertaining to the use and the protection of the distinctive emblems under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and where applicable, their Additional Protocols,

Recalling further the specific obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect, in situations of armed conflict, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, which must not be attacked, and to ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required,

Recalling also the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants, and the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, and the obligations to do everything feasible to verify that the objectives to be attacked are neither civilians nor civilian objects and are not subject to special protection, including medical personnel their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, and *recalling further* the obligation to take all feasible precautions with a view to avoiding and in any event minimizing harm to civilians and civilian objects,

Deeply concerned that despite these obligations, acts of violence, attacks and threats against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, are being perpetrated in situations of armed conflicts and that the number of such acts is increasing,

Recalling that locally recruited medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties account for the majority of casualties among such personnel in situations of armed conflict,

Further concerned that the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, to populations in need is being obstructed by parties to armed conflicts in many conflict situations,

Recalling that under international humanitarian law, persons engaged in medical activities shall not be compelled to perform acts or to carry out work contrary to the rules of medical ethics or to other medical rules designed for the benefit of the wounded and the sick,

Convinced that acts of violence, attacks and threats against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, may exacerbate ongoing armed conflicts and undermine the efforts of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to armed conflict to respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, and *reaffirming* also the need for all actors engaged in the provision of such assistance in situations of armed conflict to promote and fully respect these principles,

Urging States to ensure that violations of international humanitarian law related to the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflicts do not remain unpunished, *affirming* the need for States to ensure that those responsible do not operate with impunity, and that they are brought to justice, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law,

Recalling that, under international law, attacks intentionally directed against hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided that they are not military objectives, as well as attacks intentionally directed against buildings, material, medical units and transport and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law are war crimes,

Stressing that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, and in this regard *reiterating* the importance of State cooperation with international courts and tribunals in accordance with States' respective obligations,

Noting that medical personnel, and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, in an armed conflict situation, continue to be under a duty to provide competent medical service in full professional and moral independence, with compassion and respect for human dignity, and always to bear in mind human life and to act in the patient's best interest and *stressing* the need to uphold their respective professional codes of ethics, and *further noting* the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their whole territory and *recalling* in this regard that all parties to armed conflict must comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and medical personnel,

1. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as

hospitals and other medical facilities, and *deplores* the long-term consequences of such attacks for the civilian population and the healthcare systems of the countries concerned;

2. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflicts fully comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, as applicable, and international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005, to ensure the respect and protection of all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

3. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflicts facilitate safe and unimpeded passage for medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their equipment, transport and supplies, including surgical items, to all people in need, consistent with international humanitarian law;

4. *Strongly urges* States and all parties to armed conflict to develop effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, attacks and threats against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflict, including, as appropriate, through the development of domestic legal frameworks to ensure respect for their relevant international legal obligations, the collection of data on obstruction, threats and physical attacks on medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and medical facilities, and to share challenges and good practice in this regard;

5. *Underlines* the important role that education and training in international humanitarian law can play in supporting efforts to halt and prevent acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

6. *Calls* upon States to ensure that their armed forces and security forces, within their respective competencies under domestic law, make or, where relevant, continue their efforts to integrate practical measures for the protection of the wounded and sick and medical services into the planning and conduct of their operations;

7. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of States to comply with the relevant obligations under international law to end impunity and to ensure those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law are held to account;

8. *Strongly condemns* the prevailing impunity for violations and abuses committed against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflict, which in turn may contribute to the recurrence of these acts;

9. *Strongly urges* States to conduct, in an independent manner, full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law related to the protection of the wounded and sick,

medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflict, and, where appropriate, take action against those responsible in accordance with domestic and international law, with a view to reinforcing preventive measures, ensuring accountability and addressing the grievances of victims;

10. *Expresses its intention* to ensure that the mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations can, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, help to contribute to a secure environment to enable the delivery of medical assistance, in accordance with humanitarian principles;

11. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in accordance with his prerogatives under the Charter of the United Nations, to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which the delivery of medical assistance to populations in need is being obstructed by parties to the armed conflict;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his country-specific situation reports, and other relevant reports which address the protection of civilians, the issue of the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, including recording specific acts of violence against them, remedial actions taken by parties to the armed conflict and other relevant actors, including humanitarian agencies, to prevent similar incidents, and actions taken to identify and hold accountable those who commit such acts;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to promptly provide the Security Council with recommendations on measures to prevent incidents of the kind described in the above paragraph and to better ensure accountability and enhance the protection of the wounded and sick and medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council every twelve months on the implementation of this resolution.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
28 April 2016

Original: English

France: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular resolutions 1572 (2004), 1975 (2011) and 2219 (2015),

Commending the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, and *expressing appreciation* for the work of the Group of Experts originally established pursuant to resolution 1584 (2005),

Having considered the report of 17 March 2016 (S/2016/254) of the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2005) as well as the report of 8 December 2015 of the Secretary-General (S/2015/940) and the special report of 31 March 2016 of the Secretary-General (S/2016/297),

Having considered the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire of 31 December 2015 (S/2015/952) and the oral report of the Chairman of the Committee of 17 December 2015, as well as the briefing of the Chairman of the Committee of 12 April 2016,

Taking note of the views expressed by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire during the Security Council meeting of 12 April 2016, in favour of the lifting of all sanctions measures against Côte d'Ivoire,

Recalling its decision to review the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution 2219 (2015) and paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011),

Welcoming the progress achieved in the stabilization of Côte d'Ivoire, including in relation to disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR), national reconciliation and the fight against impunity, as well as the successful conduct of the presidential election of 25 October 2015 and progress on the management of arms and related materiel as well as combating the illicit trafficking of natural resources, while *stressing* the need that such improvements continue, in order to further contribute to the peace and stability of Côte d'Ivoire,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures concerning arms and related materiel in paragraph 1 of resolution 2219 (2015), first imposed in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), as well as the travel and financial measures

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imposed in paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011), as subsequently renewed, including in paragraph 12 of resolution 2219 (2015);

2. *Decides* further to dissolve with immediate effect the Committee established by paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) and the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2005), and subsequently extended, including in paragraph 25 of resolution 2219 (2015).

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27 April 2016

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Letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to paragraph 3, item 55, of the summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration (S/2016/10), regarding the letter dated 20 February 1958 from the Representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963), and following our letter dated 16 March 2016 (S/2016/252), I have the honour to enclose herewith two letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, Ibrahim Ahmed Abd al-Aziz Ghandour, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Sameh Hassan Shokry Selim, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Adel Ahmed Al-Jubeir, respectively, regarding the agreement on the delimitation of maritime borders signed by Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and its links to the status of the Sudanese Halaib triangle (Halaib-Shalatin-Abu Ramad) and the maritime boundaries of the triangle (see annexes I and II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omer Dahab Fadl **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative

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Annex I to the letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 21 April 2016 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt

First, allow me to express my greetings to you and my best wishes for Your Excellency's health.

In line with the positive exchanges between our countries on various matters, as well as the spirit of cooperation and coordination between them, I should be grateful if you would provide me with the text of the agreement that your country recently concluded with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding the delimitation of the maritime boundaries and the return of the islands of Tiran and Sanafir to Saudi Arabia, inasmuch as that agreement has a bearing on the Sudanese Halaib-Shalatin-Abu Ramad triangle and its territorial waters.

I should also like to take this opportunity to emphasize that we must work together in order to find a solution to the dispute between our countries regarding that triangle and its territorial waters, either through direct negotiation or by resorting to international arbitration.

I look forward to continuing our customary cooperation, so that we can further strengthen and deepen relations between our countries. Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim Ahmed Abd al-Aziz **Ghandour**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan

Annex II to the letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 21 April 2016 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia

First, allow me to express my greetings to you and my best wishes for Your Excellency's health.

In line with the positive exchanges between our countries on various matters, as well as the spirit of cooperation and coordination between them, I should be grateful if you would provide me with the text of the agreement that your country recently concluded with the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding the delimitation of the maritime boundaries and the return of the islands of Tiran and Sanafir to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, inasmuch as that agreement has a bearing on the Sudanese Halaib-Shalatin-Abu Ramad triangle and its territorial waters.

I should also like to take this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that I have written to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Sameh Hassan Shokry Selim, and requested that he and I work together in order to find a fundamental solution to the dispute between the Sudan and Egypt regarding the above-mentioned Sudanese triangle and its territorial waters, either through direct negotiation or by resorting to international arbitration.

I look forward to continuing our customary cooperation, so that we can further strengthen and deepen relations between our countries. Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim Ahmed Abd al-Aziz **Ghandour**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan